

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, September 9

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Friday last, passed the new Bank Bill, without amendment, and as it came from the House, by a vote of 37 to 23. Mr. Rye, the only friend of the Administration voting against it. The bill is now before the President for approval or veto.

The Loco-Foco letter writers are positive that the bill will be at once vetoed, and all accounts from the other side express great doubts.

The Committee on Elections have reported against the right of David Levy to a seat in the House of Representatives, as a Delegate from Florida, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

The National Intelligencer says: "The session of Congress appears to be rapidly drawing to a close, and will probably end not far from the day (the 10th instant) which from the first we have supposed would be about the limit of the session."

The Land Bill, providing for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and for a permanent General Pre-emption in the Public Lands, has received the signature of the President of the United States, and is now a law.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the Revenue Bill by a vote of 34 to 12. Sugar and coffee were excluded from the list of articles on which a duty is to be paid.

The Diplomatic Bill also passed the Senate on Tuesday.

All the important bills before Congress having been passed, we may look for a close of the session the last of this week or the beginning of the next.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Calhoun presented a preamble and resolutions passed at a late meeting in Clarke county, Virginia, condemnatory of the policy of the party in power, and sustaining the veto. On the subject of printing the resolutions, a spirited discussion arose between Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, and Benton. The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 17, determined not to print them. A sketch of the debate will be given in our next.

THE VETO.—Up to Tuesday evening last the President had not sent in his veto on the new Bank Bill. It will no doubt be forthcoming in a few days.

CABINET CHANGES.—Private letters and other private information from Washington give reason to believe that Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Bell would immediately leave the Cabinet, on the receipt of the second veto, and it is said that the other Secretaries would follow.

There is a report that one of the principal departments had been offered to Mr. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, and declined—that it was then offered to Mr. McMahon, of Baltimore, and declined, and at length accepted by Judge Upshur, of Virginia.

We pretend not to judge how much of the above is correct, though we agree with one of our correspondents that there is little doubt that there will be at least a partial change in the Cabinet.

By reference to the foreign news in another column, the reader will see how much foundation there is for the reports of War, which have been in active circulation for a few days past.

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

Let due honor be given to the indomitable Whigs of Virginia, who, throughout the present crisis, and during the whole of this extra session, have manifested spirit for the best interests of the country, with a zeal, and perseverance, and energy equal to that displayed by any other Representatives in Congress. There are not in the House of Representatives better men and firmer Whigs than Powell, Barton, Taliaferro, Summers, Stuart, Boies, and Goggin. These representatives are an honor to the Old Dominion, and nobly have they sustained themselves! How finely their consistent, manly, straight-forward conduct, contrasts with the tortuous course of the three Abstractionists—to say nothing of the old Speaker, who has sunk to the level of mediocrity, without notice. They are men of principle and of practical abilities. You do not see them every day on the floor, and they are not in the way of the country calls for their votes. The eye or the ear of one of these true men is worth more than fifty hair-splitting speeches from the vain and conceited pigs who think to talk themselves into notoriety. (Baltimore Gazette.)

THE "SINGULAR DEATH."—In our paper of Friday an account was given of the death of an unknown man on the railroad near Harper's Ferry, and the singular circumstances attending it. We since learn that his name was Thomas Sutton, (or Finton), a boat-builder by trade, from Georgetown, D. C. When he discovered the railroad cars approaching, he threw himself upon the track, but was not instantly killed, the tender of the locomotive striking him and knocking him off. One of his legs, however, was caught under the wheel, and crushed from the foot to the knee. Every attention was paid to him by Dr. Gary, of Harper's Ferry, who amputated the mangled limb, but he survived only three or four hours. He appeared to be perfectly sane both before and after the occurrence, conversing previously quite freely of the future state, &c., and stating that he would not be in this world long. The act of self-destruction was entirely premeditated. Every exertion was made by the engineer to prevent the consummation of the intention of the suicide, and no course can by possibility be applied to him. (Baltimore Sun.)

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4.—The news from England by the Britannia produced great excitement yesterday among the dealers in bread-stuffs. Flour, which had been dull of sale at \$6 75, rose immediately to \$7 50, and choice brands to \$8 50 and \$1 55 per bushel. It is somewhat doubtful whether this rise will be fully sustained, as a day or two before the steamer sailed the weather had changed to fair, and a very few days of good weather would make a vast difference in the crops. The duty on foreign wheat, it was expected, would be reduced on the first of October to one shilling per quarter. The great advance in the price of grain in England is of vast importance to the wheat-growing portion of our country, particularly as it occurs at a season of the year when the crops are still in the hands of the farmers, who receive all the advantage of the rise. On the other hand, the high price of bread-stuffs in England has the effect to lower the price of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS.—During the 48 hours ending on the 30th ult. of noon, there were 31 deaths by yellow fever.

MR. CLAY AND MR. WISE.

It is with much regret that the Whig party have witnessed the strictures of Mr. Wise lately in the House of Representatives on the course of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. At such a time, however, it may not be inappropriate to call the public attention to the course of Mr. Wise, written at the time of the Harpers Ferry dinner, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of a subscriber, who had preserved the document. (Frederick Herald.)

LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1846.

Gentlemen—I have delayed answering yours of the 10th instant, in order to make arrangements, if possible, to accept of the kind invitation to attend the dinner in honor of Mr. Clay by the citizens of his native county, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant.

I need not tell you what I think of that man Henry Clay, of Harpers Ferry. He has done for himself what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor fortune can take from him—"a fame for which himself has fought," and to which no man's praise can add, and from which no man's censure can detract. And that fame is his reward. Of course could not add a cubit to his stature. He has reflected honor on the place of his birth, and a Henry was born there before him: he has maintained the reputation of his native county, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant.

That is enough for any one man, and it is enough for you to claim him as your own—your honor yourselves in honoring Henry Clay. None can impeach his disinterestedness now, and I wish that all Virginia, all America, could see him, as you will see him, and hear him as you will hear him—a teacher, an experienced teacher of eternal political truths, and a witness of facts for freedom against freedom's foes. Heed him, I beseech you, heed him whilst you may!

H. A. WISE.

LETTER FROM JOHN TYLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 20, 1846.

Gentlemen—It would afford me no ordinary gratification to be present in person at your invitation, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant, to partake of the dinner to be given to Mr. Clay, by the citizens of his native county; but this is forbidden me by considerations which I am not at liberty to disregard. Towards that distinguished citizen I need scarcely say that I entertain feelings of the highest admiration and regard. When the work of detraction was at its highest point, I found no suitable occasion to give expression to my sentiments concerning him, and have never failed to vindicate him, as far as was in my power, against the malice of his enemies; and now, when all men, seemingly of all parties, unite in bearing testimony to his high and exalted worth, and when recent events have furnished him a new opportunity for the display of that noble disinterestedness for which he has through life been distinguished, judge ye with what pleasure I should meet him on the soil of my old district, and in the midst of my old constituents. As, however, this is denied me, nothing more remains to me than to wish you a most joyful and happy meeting.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and servant, JOHN TYLER.

Mr. Wise, in his late loco-foco speech, thanked God that he had been discovered before he voted for Henry Clay to be President. In reference to which, the Lynchburg Virginian asks:—How discovered? What opinion has Mr. Clay expressed—what principle has he avowed—what measure has he advocated lately, which he had not expressed, avowed and advocated under the late Administration, when Mr. Wise was one of his most compliant friends and supporters?

If Mr. Wise had not been thwarted in his aspirations (the Speaker) Mr. Clay would not now be the object of his vituperation. The change is not in Mr. Clay, but in himself. Like a drunken man, he thinks the world turns round, while the giddiness is in his own intoxicated brain.

"HOUR RULE."—Dr. Mallory, the renegade representative from the Norfolk District, objects to the One Hour Rule adopted by the Whigs at the present session of Congress.

The people of Portsmouth take issue with their Representative (Dr. Mallory) on the hour rule. They think as hour is long enough for the Doctor or any gentleman to speak at the public expense. If his mind is not strong enough to condense into that space all he wishes to say, he ought not to be permitted to speak at all.

We hope to see the rule adopted in every deliberative body in the Union. It is a rule, which operates for the good of the people, and they are wise to approve it. (Richmond Whig.)

Gov. Gilmer, by his abandonment of the Whig party, has betrayed a flagrant faithlessness to the professions and declarations through which he secured his election to Congress. The Charlottesville Advocate states that Gov. G., whilst a candidate for the seat he now occupies, declared himself "every inch a Whig," and pledged himself that he would co-operate, in the main, with the great Whig party in carrying out those measures of reform for which the people so enthusiastically declared when they rejected Martin Van Buren and his clique from power.

And yet, a few days afterwards, he goes to Washington and first votes against the Whig candidate for the Speakership—then against the Whig candidate for Clerk—against the hour rule—and in short has been found co-operating with the Loco-Foco party—abandoning Mr. Clay—denouncing Mr. Webster, &c.—thus betraying what he is "every inch a Whig." Such a politician, the Richmond Whig thinks, is "the last of his time."

THE ABSTRACTIONISTS.—The papers all over the country are making themselves either miserable or happy on account of the Abstractionists, who are reported to have taken up their quarters near the White House. Some look at the subject in a very grave light, and apprehend the certain ruin of the country, from the Government falling into the hands of dreamers and abstract impracticables. Others laugh at the absurdity involved in the supposition, that the energies of this great people—the limbs of this mighty giant, can be fettered and repressed by the cobweb conceits of political visionaries.

To us the Abstractionists are amusing characters. We like to contemplate the air of confidence with which they vaunt their absurdities—the enthusiasm with which they will undertake to fudge a thunderbolt to crush a giant—and the self-complacency with which they survey themselves after their glorious feat. It is pleasant to see them cheat themselves into bliss, and persuade themselves that but for them, day would be converted into night, and universal darkness would brood

over the fair face of creation. This is an enviable disposition—which, according to Hume, is equal to \$10,000 per annum. (Richmond Whig.)

Wise, Gilmer, and Mallory.—"What dost we kick up," as the Whig said to the coach wheel.

"Three 'W's' men of Gotham
Went to see a bowl;
If the bowl had been stronger
My tale had been longer."

Mr. Proffitt's course is for a foreign mission. He is an applicant for a foreign mission—and the road to favor is to desert the people, and to support the Executive. We shall see whether he obtains his reward. If he does, it will be time for the people to consider whether Executive patronage is thus to be employed to build up Executive power, by corrupting the People's representatives, and making them false to their trust. (Lynchburg Virginian.)

THE NEW LAND LAW.—At length this measure, for which the Whigs in Congress have been contending for the last ten years, is happily consummated within the first third of the first year of the ascendancy of the Whigs in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. For their promptitude, in this and other cases, in carrying out what is in power, the principles which they maintained when out of power, the Whigs in Congress have established a claim to honesty in their professions and consistency in their practice which entitles them more than ever to the confidence that the People have reposed in them.

We hardly know whether most to rejoice in this measure as the settlement of a vexed question, continually presenting itself at every Session of Congress, or as an act of justice to the States, superseding the necessity of the execution by the General Government of works of Internal Improvement within the States, and while States are already indebted for such works, affording an important aid towards the liquidation of such debts. In these views, as well as in recognizing our financial system as a disturbing cause, we again heartily congratulate our readers on the passage of this act. (Not. Int.)

Washington continues the focus of rumors and on dits. A veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill, is confidently predicted, even if it should pass the Senate, and a dissolution of the Cabinet is talked of more and more. On the contrary, one report, yesterday, was that Mr. Clay, Mr. Rives, and the President had spent Saturday evening together, and that every thing was bright. The wisecracks and politicians find enough to talk about, even although they know nothing.

"BRITISH GOLD."—The bit at British Gold by Mr. Adams, in speaking of the Southern bequest is capital. The late loco-foco administration received the bequest in sovereigns, British Gold, to the amount of half a million of dollars, and with that horror of British Gold, natural to such pure democrats, changed it for a "better currency" in the shape of Arkansas State Bonds, which are worth about half what was paid for them. The government is responsible to the fund for this investment, and is bound by every principle of good faith towards the testator and duty to the future, to repair the wrong done by negligence of its officers. (New York Express.)

It will not be denied that the Currency question was a test in the late Presidential election, if a National Bank was not. This Mr. Tyler himself admits by sustaining the bill repealing the Sub-Treasury. That system being thus overthrown, what is the consequence? Some other plan must take its place. We contend that a National Bank, in some form or other, is necessarily that other plan. Messrs. Tyler, Gilmer, Mallory, &c. say that it is not. Does it not behoove them, then, to say what it is. They scout the idea of a metallic currency—they insist upon the necessity of a uniform circulating medium and of equal exchange. Now, will they tell the country how they can effect their object, except by a purely metallic system, or a system which shall impart a uniform value to a paper substitute? And what other system can do this except a National Bank? When they do so, we shall be prepared to respond more confidence in their sincerity as well as in their wisdom. (Lynchburg Virginian.)

The Veto Power.—Mitsbeau, the great French Orator and Republican, well said: "That government is a despotism, where the King or President can say, such may be the will and opinion of the Legislature of the people, but mine is contrary, and mine shall prevail."—B.

Where is the Public Power now? It is in the hands of John Tyler. Did the people prefer the last Administration for the purpose of putting the public purse into the hands of the Executive! On the contrary, did they not make war upon the union of the purse and the sword on the same hands? Does the President intend to retain his hold upon it? If he does not, it is not time that he had closed his plan for the safe-keeping of the public money? If no one else can devise a system to please him—having repealed the Sub-Treasury established by the Loco-Foco, and vetoed the Bank proposed by the Whigs,—is it not his duty to make known the substitute which he and his sage unofficial counsellors intend to offer the country? Does he intend to set at naught Whig maxims, as well as to veto Whig measures? (Lynchburg Virginian.)

THE ONE MAN POWER.—Parties are standing on their old grounds. The Whigs, although the Executive is of their own choice, pretend now, as they did in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, against the sort of democracy which recognizes the expediency of a frequent resort to the veto, for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, as made known by their immediate representatives. The Loco-Foco, on the other hand, are attracted to President Tyler, by the very course which repels the Whigs. They were the advocates of the One Man Power before—they are so still. There is nothing strange in this; on the contrary, it is all perfectly natural. The only wonder is, that a few "Whigs," and only those even those who admit that the diminution of Executive power was one of the leading measures of reform anticipated from the overthrow of the last Administration, should now be engaged in building up that power, and impairing to

it new life and vigor.—In converting the medicine of the State into its daily bread. Save us from that singular sort of democracy, which renders the will of the people liable to be on all occasions thwarted by him who is elected to render that will effective. If, indeed, a man became necessarily corrupt and infatigable, as he is clothed with this potential power, his exercise would at all times be safe; but a man of weak judgment, or of weak nerves, when suddenly elevated to a seat, in which, in his most brilliant days, he had never held the vanity to aspire, is inevitably accessible to the influence of superior minds, which mould and away his judgment and feelings, until he finally becomes entirely subjected to the control of an unofficial and irresponsible Cabal. Even when a man is perfectly honest, of lofty intellect and of iron nerve, yet what security have the people against his prejudices, his passions and his unchastened ambition? Our democracy teaches us, that in a popular government, like ours, the will of the people ought to be the law of the land—and it avers of arrogance as well as of despotism, when one man, possessing no superior attributes, either moral or mental, defeats that will by his imperious veto. (Lynchburg Virginian.)

Three Abstractionists.—A member of Congress in debate, relative to the position to be occupied by the State of Washington in the capital, having suggested that it be placed in the corner of the rotunda, Mr. Stanley of N. Carolina, moved that a committee of three abstractionists be appointed to find out where the corner of a rotunda can be found. The idea is an excellent one and suggests a very fitting occupation. An abstractionist could not possibly be better occupied than in looking for the corner of a circle. We should think he would find himself as much in his element, as a trout in a shady stream, or a fat negro sitting in the sun fanning himself with a brick bat.

Bank of the United States.—The National Gazette of Saturday evening states that in the morning of that day "the Directors of the Bank of the United States made a general assignment of all its effects to James Robertson, President, Mr. Newbold, Director, Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, Herman Coe, Assistant Cashier, and Mr. Taylor, Acting Cashier."

Rhode Island.—The election for members of the Rhode Island Legislature of Rhode Island took place on Tuesday. The Whigs carried a large majority of the members. Indeed the Loco-Foco appear to have been without the power of making a regular opposition.

Approaching Elections.—In two of the States, Vermont, and Maine, the annual State elections are near at hand. That in Vermont takes place on Tuesday next, and that in Maine on the Monday following. In both States we observe the two parties are awake, and taking measures for a trial of their strength. We trust that the Whigs throughout the two States will do their duty, and will not suffer themselves to be outdone, by the activity of their opponents.

The Amistad Negroes.—We learn from the New Haven Palladium that the Committee, having charge of these negroes, have determined to employ a competent person to go to Sierra Leone, accompanied by two of the negroes and James Coxy, a native of Mendi, and there make inquiries in regard to the situation of Mendi, and if necessary, to visit it. If, on the return of this commission, the report appears to be open for the safe return of the negroes, then they are to be immediately sent out. An effort is also to be made to send a Christian mission with them.

REWARDS.—Gov. SEWARD, of N. York, has offered a reward of seven hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the unfortunate MARY C. ROSS. There is now some prospect of getting hold of the villains. The Governor has also increased the reward offered for the arrest of BARNABE LUTHER, who, while under sentence for setting fire to a steamboat, escaped from the sheriff of Oswego county, to nine hundred dollars, and an additional two hundred and fifty dollars for the discovery of any person who aided Lett in his escape.

SINGULAR.—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator says:—"We have been informed that Nature has been performing a most singular freak among the tectonic tribes in the county of Carteret. The scallops, oysters and clams have taken the scarlet fever, and are all found, upon being opened, to contain a quantity of blood and bloody gelatinous matter."

This is a singular fact in the natural history of these marine productions, and deserves investigation. Our informant states that a similar infection seized them just before the late war, from its occurrence now, the old ladies think that we are to have a war with England shortly. We hope the claims will be false prophetic times."

The Flouring and other mills at Rochester are shut off at a standstill, in consequence of a lack of water in the Genesee river. This is caused partly by the quantity drawn off by the Genesee Valley Canal, but mainly by the terrible drought with which the whole country has been visited.

M'LEOD'S PRISON.—A late London newspaper contained a statement originally calculated to work upon the sympathies of the public, that McLeod was confined in a dungeon, and laden with heavy irons. In relation to this statement, the Union "Friend of Man" says:

"McLeod is now in jail not a hundred rods from our office in the quiet village of Whiteboro. And we can assure the London journal that so far from being in the jail irons, he is not even confined in the jail room. He spends most of his time, and his entire company, in the parlour of the jailer's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself, in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed, he is spending his time among us as one of our first 'gentlemen of letters.'"

The Albany flour dealers, it appears, were caught napping by the Boston speculators. Expenses were despatched from Boston to Albany, as soon as the Britannia arrived, and all the flour at the latter place bought up at old prices.

Some women use paint as sadders do rosin, i. e., that it may aid them in drawing a bow.

At a Court held in Grant County, Kentucky, on the 23d inst. by Judge Pryor, he charged the jury in reference to the murder of the people in that region, and the unlawful execution of Mayhew and Couch by a mob. He pronounced all unlawful and deliberate killing, murder.

The jury entered upon the discharge of their duty, and returned into Court with one bill of indictment for murder in the first degree, against individuals concerned in the execution.

MILITARY CONVENTION AT FREDERICK.—At an adjourned meeting of the convention and non-commissioned officers of the Third Division of the Maryland Militia, and of the Light Division of the city of Baltimore, held at Commerce street Hall, in said city, on Tuesday evening, August 31, 1841—Major General James B. Saxe, chairman, and William H. Watson, secretary—the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas this meeting cordially approves of the proposition of our fellow soldiers of Frederick, to hold a Military Convention in that city on the 20th of October next, to be composed of the general, field and staff officers, and three delegates from each volunteer company (in uniform) in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Maryland, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for holding a grand military encampment, the time, place and regulations for the camp to be determined by said convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That each volunteer company in this city, and they are hereby requested to appoint three delegates to attend the Military Convention to be held in the city of Frederick on the 20th of October next.

Resolved, That each company be requested to report the names of the delegates so appointed (through the post office) to the secretary of this meeting, prior to the first of October next, and that the secretary be requested to publish the names of the delegates on that day in the several daily papers of this city.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the public papers of this city, and that the papers in Virginia, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and Maryland be requested to copy the same.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. WATSON, Secretary.

The Military Convention.—Already about twenty companies have appointed their delegates to meet at Frederick at the Military Convention, to be held in October, to make preparations for the Grand Encampment next summer. The officers who will then congregate, will be of themselves a smart company, and worthy of a visit to Frederick to see, as they will attend in uniform. The Convention, it is probable, we think, will be held in the Lutheran Church, and their proceedings will be regarded with much interest.

The encampment lately held at York, numbered, we understand, from 12 to 1600 men.—Frederick Herald.

The President of the United States has nominated to the Senate, Z. COLLINS LEE as U. S. Attorney for the District of Maryland.

THE CASE OF M'LEOD.

On Saturday, Ex-President ADAMS delivered a Speech upon the resolution concerning the case of McLeod, introduced some time ago by an Opposition member into the House of Representatives, which captivated the attention of the House to a degree which might be expected from the position of that distinguished member, and his known familiarity with every thing that concerns the Foreign Relations of the United States. Distant from our Reporter's bench as he stood, with the members crowded all around him, obstructing the passage of the sound of his voice, we have no hope of being able to report his Speech, unless with his assistance, and at a future day. Not doubting, however, that our readers will desire to know what ground he occupied on this interesting question, we endeavor to give in our own language, (as follows), an intelligible idea of the general character of his remarks:

Mr. ADAMS first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the House, and the debate in favor of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited which sought to make profit to a party, regardless of consequences, out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the Boundary Question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong, and, if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong. For he desired to declare, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that, in regard to the affair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British, it is true, burnt the boat and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat? The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and, after the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended in support of it, we should have a peace. And what then? The question would still be, who struck the first blow? And were we sure we could find among all the Christian Nations an ampie who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong?

Mr. ADAMS then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz: in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by Judge Cowan, of the New York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his friends from New York on that floor, to the same purpose and effect as that opinion, with emphatic denunciation. New York had been

called the "Empire" State; but he said, Delaware, is as much an "Empire" State as New York; and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heaped to declare on that floor, and in the other end of the Capitol, that New York would try McLeod, and it found guilty.

He said that the "Empire" State! Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York, or the Courts of New York; but, by some process, McLeod ought to be released, and the President had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this Government; for it was a national matter, and, if a war grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole Nation must maintain it.

Mr. ADAMS, before he was cut off by the expiration of the hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. WEBSTER. He alluded to a remark which had been made by some member from New Hampshire, that "we should have an war with Great Britain while Daniel Webster was Secretary of State." He said he thanked God heartily for it, and the People of this country ought to raise their hands in devout and united thanksgiving to God for it! He believed the remark to be true. Peace should be preserved while that man was Secretary of State! Not by concession! As was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britain—he had made none—but by moderation and a conciliatory temper, accompanied with a just decision and firmness. Mr. A. alluded to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had evidently produced; and he referred, in this connection, to the conciliatory tone assumed towards this country by Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his address at Tamworth. He repeated his conviction that, while the rights and the honor of the United States would be firmly and fully maintained, yet peace would be preserved so long as Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

We do not pretend to give even a sketch of all the remarks made by Mr. Adams; and, in regard to the topic to which we have referred, as embraced in his speech, we have given only the faintest outline of what was said by him.

15 days later from England.

The steamer BRITANNIA, Captain Cleland, of Canada's line, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, and London to the 18th of August.

Parliament was to meet on the 19th, and on the 24th the Queen was to open it with a speech.

The Globe says, however, with regard to this, that as, in her Majesty's present condition (being far advanced in domesticity) any undertaking involving anxiety or fatigue might prove injurious, Dr. Locock has interposed his veto; and that the new Parliament will be opened by commission, instead of by the Queen in person.

There was great commercial distress in England, and also on the Continent.

The first flurry respecting the judicial detention of McLeod being over, the English papers have nearly ceased their bombast. Furious style of denunciation towards this country. The Liverpool Mail, after having exhausted the argument, and fairly run to the verge of its own temper, comes to the wise conclusion that the trade of the United States is of too much consequence to be interrupted with out good cause; and even the London Times admits, through one of its correspondents, that there may be two sides to the McLeod controversy. The truth is, Great Britain feels humbled in this matter, and does not exactly know how to behave herself under the humiliation.

The distress in the manufacturing districts was rather on the increase, heightened by the failure of several more important commercial houses, which threw many operatives entirely out of employment.

FIFTEEN SHIPS OF WAR ORDERED TO AMERICA.

In the afternoon of the 14th August, it was confidently asserted here, says the London Morning Herald, by generally well informed and most respectable merchants, that five ships of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the coast of the United States, and that they were there to be joined by ten other vessels of her Majesty's navy from foreign stations.

The object of the alleged mission of this armament to the American shores it was added, was to receive Mr. Fox, the British Minister, should the refusal of the renewed demand for the release which it is said he is instructed to make, of Mr. McLeod, compel the British representative to withdraw from Washington, and afterwards to adopt such hostile proceedings as may be deemed indispensable for the vindication of the honor of the British Crown, which has been so wilfully and wantonly attacked by the American people and government, in the person of its subject, Alexander McLeod. We have stated the rumor, which we believe proceeded from no interested, excited, or prejudicial source. In thus giving to it publicity, however probable we may think it, we add no voucher for its absolute truth.

The Globe, ministerial paper, of a later date, contradicts the above statement.—It says that Sir C. Adams is to take with him two ships, one a line of battle, and the other the Pique frigate, but that these are to replace two vessels of the same rate, which will be recalled.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 18th ult. holds the following language:—"We are glad to find that the rumor of a considerable naval reinforcement having been ordered from this country to the American sea, has been contradicted by the official organs of the Government."

The dispatch of such an armament to the shores of the United States, would have shown that war was the only mode left us for the decision of our disputes with that republic, and that the appeal to arms was about to be made. It is still to be hoped that matters will not be driven to extremities; and, despite the gloomy forebodings of some of our contemporaries, we think that there are reasons why peace should be especially desirable by

America, sufficient to counterpoise the efforts or policy, of foolish jealousy, and national vanity to provoke a war with England; whose resolution to maintain peace will only be overcome when the honor of this country shall demand the proclamation of hostilities.

HARVEST.—It is important to state, that great apprehensions are felt for the approaching harvest. The last that is sown is a late, which is almost necessarily a poor harvest. Of course, a supply must be obtained abroad before the in-gathering.—Some of the papers speak most discouragingly on this subject.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Some few days previous to the departure of the steamer a great excitement had prevailed in the grain market, in consequence of the state of weather, and a considerable advance had taken place in both wheat and flour. At the departure of the Britannia the weather had become very fine, and prices had declined somewhat.

A Liverpool paper says that orders have been sent to the continent for corn to the amount of a million sterling.

At Brussels, bread has risen very high. Up to the 21st day of the year, there had been rain for nearly 100 days, without including the days on which it snowed.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. Aug. 18th. —The alarm excited by the long series of rains within the last six weeks, has in a great degree subsided, a favorable change having occurred on the 14th instant, since which the weather has been, and is now very fine; upon early spots, in this district, therefore, reaping has partially commenced, and in many of the southern counties of England is becoming general; but until it progresses more widely throughout other parts of the country, no accurate opinion can be formed as to the extent of the injury previously apprehended.

From all the information we have lately received, we find no reason to alter our previous opinion, that the Wheat crop of this year will prove more or less under an average quantity, and that supplies of foreign will be required during the next season to make good the deficiency. The quality will altogether depend upon the kind of weather we may experience during harvest.

Since our last report of the 4th instant, there has continued a most active speculation in foreign Wheat and Flour under lock, and prices of each have rapidly advanced under the influence of bad weather, and the advancing averages show the probability of the lowest duty being obtained in the course of September, while that up in Canadian Wheat and Flour will be at the minimum point on Friday next.

The best qualities of States Flour may now be quoted at 33s per barrel, and Wheat 9s 6d per 70 lbs. in bond. Canadian wheat Flour 37s to 38s per bbl. and Wheat 10s 9d to 11s